

HOL

5. Power; influence.  
Rural recreations abroad, and books at home, are the innocent pleasures of a man who is early wife; and gives fortune no more *hold* of him than of necessity he must. *Dryden*.  
Fear is that passion which hath the greatest power over us, and by which God and his laws take the surest *hold* of us. *Till*.  
6. Custody.  
King Richard, he is in the mighty *hold* Of Bolinbroke. *Shakespeare's Richard II.*  
7. *Hold of a ship*. All that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. *Harris*.  
Now a sea into the *hold* was got,  
Wave upon wave another sea had wrought. *Dryden's Juv.*  
8. A lurking place; as, the *hold* of a wild beast or deer.  
9. A fortified place; a fort.  
It was his policy to leave no *hold* behind him; but make all plain and waste. *Spenser*.  
*HOLDER*. *n. f.* [from *hold*.] *Milton*.  
1. One that holds or grips any thing in his hand.  
The makers and *holders* of plows are wedded to their own particular way. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
2. A tenant; one that holds land under another.  
In times past not holdings were so plentiful, and *holders* so scarce, as well was the landlord, who could not get one to be his tenant. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall*.  
*HOLDERFORTH*. *n. f.* [*hold* and *forth*.] An haranguer; one who speaks in public.  
Whence some tub *holdersforth* have made  
In powdering tubs the richest trade. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
He was confirmed in this opinion upon seeing the *holderforth*. *Addison's Freeholder*.  
*HOLDFAST*. *n. f.* [*hold* and *fast*.] Any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.  
The several sorts of teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the fibres that they are put to. *Ray on the Creation*.  
*HOLDING*. *n. f.* [from *hold*.]  
1. Tenure; farm.  
*Holdings* were so plentiful, and holders so scarce, as well was the landlord who could not get a tenant. *Carew*.  
2. It sometimes signifies the burthen or chorus of a song. *Hamm*.  
The *holding* every man shall beat as loud  
As his strong sides can volley. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
*HOLE*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Dutch; *hole*, Saxon.]  
1. A cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal.  
The earth had not a *hole* to hide this deed. *Shakespeare*.  
Tickling is most in the soles, and under the arm *holes* and sides. *Bacon*.  
A loadstone is so disposed, that it shall draw unto it, on a reclined plane, a bullet of steel, which, as it ascends near to the loadstone, may fall down through some *hole*, and so return to the place whence it began to move. *Hilken's Deedalus*.  
There are the tops of the mountains, and under their roots in *holes* and caverns the air is often detained. *Burnet*.  
2. A perforation; a small interstitial vacancy.  
Look upon linen that has small *holes* in it: those *holes* appear very black, and men are often deceived in taking *holes* for spots of ink; and painters, to represent *holes*, make use of black. *Boyle on Colours*.  
3. A cave; a hollow place.  
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear  
A precious ring, that lightens all the *hole*. *Shakespeare*.  
4. A cell of an animal.  
A tortoise spends all his days in a *hole*, with a house upon his head. *L'Estrange*.  
I have sighted ants with my fingers, and pursued them as far as another *hole*, stopping all passages to their own nest, and it was natural for them to fly into the next *hole*. *Addison*.  
5. A mean habitation. *Hole* is generally used, unless in speaking of manual works, with some degree of dislike.  
When Alexander first beheld the face  
Of the great cynick, thus he did lament:  
How much more happy thou, that art content  
To live within this little *hole*, than I  
Who after empire, that vain quarry, fly. *Dryden's Juven.*  
6. Some subterfuge or shift. *Ainsworth*.  
*HOLIDAY*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon.] Blessed lady. *Hammer*.  
By my *holidom*, here comes Catharine. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night*.  
*HOLLY*. *adv.* [from *hol*.]  
1. Piously; with sanctity.  
Thou would'st be great,  
Art not without ambition; but without  
The illness should attend it: what thou would'st highly,  
That would'st thou *holly*. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
2. Inviolably; without breach.  
Friendship, a rare thing in princes, more rare between  
princes, that *holly* was observed to the last of those two excellent men. *Sidney*, t. ii.  
*HOLINESS*. *n. f.* [from *hol*.]  
1. Sanctity; piety; religious goodness.  
I will not hence and leave my husband here;

HOL

- And ill it doth become your *holiness*.  
To separate the husband and the wife. *Shakespeare's Cym.*  
Religion is rent by discords, and the *holiness* of the professors is decayed, and full of scandal. *Bacon's Essays*.  
Then in full age, and hoary *holiness*,  
Retire, great teacher, to thy promis'd bliss.  
We see piety and *holiness* ridiculed as morose singularities. *Prior*.  
2. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion.  
3. The title of the pope.  
I here appeal unto the pope,  
To bring my whole cause fore his *holiness*. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*  
His *holiness* has told some English gentlemen, that those of our nation should have the privileges. *Addison on Italy*.  
*HOLLA*. *interj.* [*holla*, French.] A word used in calling to any one at a distance.  
Lift, lift! I hear  
Some far off *hollow* break the silent air. *Milton*.  
To *HOLLA*. *v. n.* [from the interjection. This word is now viciously written *hollo* by the best authors: sometimes *hallo*.]  
To cry out loudly.  
But I will find him when he lies asleep,  
And in his ear I'll *holla*, Mortimer! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*  
What *holling* and what stir is this to-day? *Shakespeare's*.  
*HOLLAND*. *n. f.* Fine linen made in Holland.  
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,  
For folded turbans finest *holland* bear. *Dryden*.  
*HOLLOW*. *adj.* [from *hole*.]  
1. Excavated; having a void space within; not solid.  
It is fortune's use  
To let the wretched man outlive his wealth,  
To view with *hollow* eye and wrinkled brow  
An age of poverty. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.  
Some search for *hollow* trees, and tell the woods. *Dryden*.  
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;  
The *hollow* towers with clamours ring around. *Dryden*.  
2. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity.  
The southern wind,  
Now by his *hollow* whistling in the leaves,  
Foretels a tempest. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*  
Thence issu'd such a blast and *hollow* roar,  
As threaten'd from the hinge to leave the door. *Dryden*.  
3. Not faithful; not found; not what one appears.  
Who in want a *hollow* friend doth try,  
Directly feigns him his enemy. *Shakespeare's Hamlet*.  
*Hollow* church papists are like the roots of nettles, which themselves sting not; but yet they bear all the stinging leaves. *Bacon's Ornament. Rain*.  
He seem'd  
For dignity compos'd, and high exploit;  
But all was false and *hollow*. *Milton's Par. Lost*, l. ii.  
What could be expected from him, but knotty and crooked  
*hollow* hearted dealings? *Hawes's Vocal Fanny*.  
The *hollow* hearted, disaffected,  
And close malignants are detected. *Hudibras*, p. iii.  
*HOLLOW*. *n. f.*  
1. Cavity; concavity.  
I've heard myself proclaim'd,  
And by the happy *hollow* of a tree  
Escap'd the hunt. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
I suppose there is some vault or *hollow*, or ite, behind the wall, and some passage to it. *Bacon's Natural History*.  
Against the horse's side his spear  
He throws, which trembles with enclosed fear;  
Whilst from the *hollow* of his womb proceed  
Groans, not his own. *Denham*.  
Himself, as in the *hollow* of his hand,  
Holding, obedient to his high command,  
The deep abyss.  
2. Cavern; den; hole.  
Who art thou, that lately did'st descend  
Into this gaping *hollow* of the earth? *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus*.  
Forefells grew  
Upon the barren *hollows*, high overarching  
The haunts of savage beasts. *Prior*.  
3. Pit.  
A fine genius for gardening thought of forming such an  
unusually *hollow* into so uncommon and agreeable a scene. *Addison*.  
4. Any opening or vacancy.  
He touched the *hollow* of his thigh. *Gen. xxii. 25*.  
5. Passage; canal.  
The little springs and rills are conveyed through little channels into the main *hollow* of the aqueduct. *Addison on Italy*.  
To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To make hollow; to excavate.  
Trees, rudely *hollow'd*, did the waves sustain,  
Ere ships in triumph plow'd the watry plain. *Dryden's*.  
Multitudes were employed in the sinking of wells, the digging of trenches, and the *hollowing* of trees. *Speilauer*.  
To *HOLLOW*. *v. n.* [This is written by neglect of etymology for *holla*. See *HOLLA*.] To shout; to hoot. *Tib*.

HOL

- This unseen judge will wait, and in your ear  
Will *hollow* rebel, tyrant, murderer. *Dryden's Aurengzebe*.  
I pass for a disaffected person and a murderer, for no other reason but because I do not hoot and *hollow*, and make a noise. *Addison's Spectator*.  
He with his hounds comes *hollowing* from the stable,  
Makes love with nods, and kneels beneath a table. *Pope*.  
*HOLLOWLY*. *adv.* [from *hollow*.]  
1. With cavities.  
2. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.  
O earth, bear witness,  
And crown what I profess with kind event,  
If I speak true; if *hollowly*, invert  
What best is boaded me, to mischief! *Shakespeare's Temp.*  
You shall arraign your conscience,  
And try your penitence, if it be found,  
Or *hollowly* put on. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure*.  
*HOLLOWNESS*. *n. f.* [from *hollow*.]  
1. Cavity; state of being hollow.  
If you throw a stone or a dart, they give no sound; no more do bullets, except they happen to be a little hollowed in the casting, which *hollowness* penneth the air. *Bacon's Natur. Hist.*  
I have seen earth taken up by a strong wind, so that there remained great empty *hollowness* in the place. *Hakewill*.  
An heap of sand or fine powder will suffer no *hollowness* within them, though they be dry substances. *Burnet*.  
2. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.  
Thy youngest daughter does not love thee least;  
Nor are those empty hearted, whose low found  
Reverbs no *hollowness*. *Shakespeare's King Lear*.  
People, young and raw, and soft natured, think it an easy thing to gain love, and reckon their own friendship a sure price of any man's: but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the *hollowness* of others, and the baseness and ingratitude of almost all, they will then find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made hearts can unite them. *South's Sermons*.  
*HOLLOWROOT*. *n. f.* [*hollow* and *root*.] A plant. *Ainsworth*.  
*HOLLY*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon.] A plant.  
The leaves are set about the edges with long, sharp, stiff prickles: the berries are small, round, and generally of a red colour, containing four triangular striated seeds in each. Of this tree there are several species; some variegated in the leaves, some with yellow berries, and some with white. *Mill*.  
Fairest blossoms drop with every blast  
But the brown beauty will like *hollies* last. *Gay*.  
Some to the *holly* hedge  
Nestling repair, and to the thicket come;  
Some to the rude protection of the thorn. *Thomson's Spring*.  
*HOLLYHOCK*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon, commonly called *holysack*.]  
Rosa-mallow.  
It is in every respect larger than the common mallow: its leaves are rougher, and its flowers, which are in some species double, adhere closely to the stalk. They flower in July. *Mill*.  
*Hollyhock* far exceed poppies for their durability, and are very ornamental. *Mortimer's Husbandry*.  
*HOLLYROSE*. *n. f.* Plants. *Ainsworth*.  
*HOLLYTREE*. *n. f.* Plants.  
*HOLME*. *n. f.*  
1. *Holme* or *howme*, whether jointly or singly, comes from the Saxon *holme*, a river island; or if the place be not such, the same word signifies also a hill, or mountain. *Gilson's Camden*.  
2. The ilex; the evergreen oak.  
Under what tree did'st thou take them companying together? who answered, under a *holm* tree. *Sus. lvi.*  
The carver *holme*, the maple seldom inward found. *Spenser*.  
*HOLLOCAUST*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon, and *caust*.] A burnt sacrifice; a sacrifice of which the whole was consumed by fire, and nothing retained by the offerer.  
Isaac carried the wood for the sacrifice, which being an *holocaust*, or burnt offering, to be consumed unto ashes, we cannot well conceive a burthen for a boy. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
Let the eye behold no evil thing, and it is made a sacrifice; let the tongue speak no filthy word, and it becomes an oblation; let the hand do no unlawful action, and you render it a *holocaust*. *Ray on the Creation*.  
Eumenes cut a piece from every part of the victim, and by this he made it an *holocaust*, or an entire sacrifice. *Broome*.  
*HOLLOGRAPH*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon, and *grapho*.] This word is used in the Scottish law to denote a deed written altogether by the grantor's own hand.  
*HOLP*. The old preterite and participle passive of *help*.  
His great love, sharp as his spur, hath *holp* him  
To's home before us. *Shakespeare's Macbeth*.  
*HOLPEN*. The old participle passive of *help*.  
In a long trunk the found is *holpen*, though both the mouth and the ear be a handful from the trunk; and somewhat more *holpen* when the hearer is near, than when the speaker. *Bacon*.  
*HOLSTER*. *n. f.* [*hol*, Saxon, a hiding place.] A case for a horseman's pistol.  
In's rusty *holsters* put what meat  
Into his hose he could not get. *Butler*.

HOM

- HOLT*, whether at the beginning or ending of the name of any place, signifies that it is or hath been woody, from the Saxon *holt*, a wood; or sometimes possibly from the Saxon *hol*, i. e. hollow, especially when the name ends in *ton* or *dun*. *Gibson*.  
*HOLY*. *adj.* [*hal*, Saxon; *heyligh*, Dutch, from *hal*, healthy, or in a state of salvation.]  
1. Good; pious; religious.  
See where his grace stands 'twixt two clergymen!  
And see a book of prayer in his hand,  
True ornaments to know a *holy* man. *Shakespeare's Rich. III.*  
Doublets  
With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,  
And, doubling that, most *holy*. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline*.  
2. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use.  
State, *holy* or unhallow'd, what of that? *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
Bare was his hoary head; one *holy* hand  
Held forth his laurel crown, and one his sceptre. *Dryden*.  
3. Pure; immaculate.  
Common sense could tell them, that the good God could not be pleased with any thing cruel; nor the most *holy* God with any thing filthy and unclean. *South's Sermons*.  
4. Sacred.  
An evil foul producing *holy* witness,  
Is like a villain with a smiling cheek. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Ven.*  
He has deserv'd it, were it carbuncled  
Like *holy* Phœbus' car. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
*HOLY-GHOST*. *n. f.* [*hal*, Saxon; and *gast*, Saxon.] The third person of the adorable Trinity.  
If strength of persuasion be the light which must guide us,  
I ask, how shall any one distinguish the inspirations of the *Holy-ghost*? *Lake*.  
*HOLY-THURSDAY*. *n. f.* The day on which the ascension of our Saviour is commemorated, ten days before Whit Sunday.  
*HOLY-WEEK*. *n. f.* The week before Easter.  
*HOLY-DAY*. *n. f.* [*holy* and *day*.]  
1. The day of some ecclesiastical festival.  
2. Anniversary feast.  
This victory was so welcome unto the Persians, that in memorial thereof they kept that day as one of their solemn *holydays* for many years after. *Knolles's History of the Turks*.  
Rome's *holydays*, you tell, as if a guest  
With the old Romans you were wont to feast. *Waller*.  
3. A day of gayety and joy.  
He writes verses, he speaks *holyday*, he smells April and May; he will carry it. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor*.  
What, have I escap'd love-letters in the *holyday* time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? *Shakespeare's*.  
4. A time that comes seldom.  
Courage is but a *holyday* kind of virtue, to be seldom exercised. *Dryden's Fables, Dedication*.  
*HOMAGE*. *n. f.* [*homage*, French; *homagium*, low Latin.]  
1. Service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord.  
Call my sovereign yours,  
And do him *homage* as obedient subjects. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*  
The chiefs, in a solemn manner, did their *homages*, and made their oaths of fidelity to the earl marshal. *Davis*.  
2. Obedience; respect paid by external action.  
The gods great mother, when her heavenly race  
Do *homage* to her. *Denham*.  
A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry lay  
They saw, and thitherward they bent their way;  
To this both knights and dames their *homage* made,  
And due obedience to the daisy paid. *Dryden*.  
Go, go, with *homage* you proud victors meet!  
Go, lie like dogs beneath your masters' feet. *Dryden*.  
To *HOMAGE*. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.  
*HOMAGER*. *n. f.* [*homager*, Fr. from *homage*.] One who holds by homage of some superior lord.  
As I'm Egypt's queen,  
Thou blushest, Antony; and that blood of thine  
Is Caesar's *homager*. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra*.  
His subjects, traitors, are received by the duke of Bretagne his *homager*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
*HOME*. *n. f.* [*ham*, Saxon.]  
1. His own house; i. e. private dwelling.  
I'm now from *home*, and out of that provision  
Which shall be needful for your entertainment. *Shakespeare's*.  
*Home* is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife. *Dryden*.  
When Hector went to see  
His virtuous wife, the fair Andromache,  
He found her not at *home*; for she was gone. *Dryden*.  
Those who have *homes*, when *home* they do repair,  
To a last lodging calls their wand'ring friends. *Dryden*.  
2. His own country.  
How can tyrants safely govern *home*,  
Unless abroad they purchase great alliance? *Shakespeare's H. VI.*  
Their determination is to return to their *homes*, and to trouble you no more. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice*.